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REVIEWS OF FOOD AND LIGHT INDUSTRY PROGRESS
AT SOVIET REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES

[This report gives information on the progress of the food, fish, meat and dairy, light, and local industries in 15 union republics of the USSR, as contained in the reports of the secretaries of the central committees of the Communist parties of the various republics to the party congresses of the respective republics held during September 1952.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Karelo-Finnish SSR

From the 23 September 1952 report by A. N. Yegorov to the Third Congress of the KP (b) Karelo-Finnish SSR:

The party and Soviet government are assisting the Karelo-Finnish SSR in developing its fish industry. The capacity of the republic industrial fishing fleet has more than tripled since 1949. In 1952, mechanized deep-sea fishing will produce 65 percent of the total fish catch. However, the republic fish industry (Minister Melent'yev) continues to lag. The fishing plan is not being fulfilled, particularly by fishing kolkhozes.

One of the principal reasons for this lag is that republic fishing has not yet been put on a sound scientific and technical basis and is being conducted without taking into account the extensive changes which have occurred in the technical equipment of the fish industry. The ministry and the Fishing Kolkhoz Union have not been able to eliminate the seasonal fluctuation of fishing and are not taking the necessary measures to organize fishing expeditions in search of new fishing areas.

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Within the ministry organization, sycophancy and toadyism have become prevalent. Instead of promoting young cadres who have operational qualifications, the ministry appoints persons who have failed at previous posts as managers of enterprises.

The Fishing Kolkhoz Union (President Rudakov) has many operational deficiencies. The organization is guiding fishing kolkhoz activity inadequately, is not acting decisively against violators of the charter and internal order rules of the fishing kolkhoz and is not emphasizing the responsibility of kolkhoz leaders for plan fulfillment.

The TsK KP (b) Karelo-Finnish SSR has not taken all measures necessary for operational improvement of the Ministry of Fish Industry and the Fishing Kolkhoz Union. The division of the fish industry of the TsK KP(b) Karelo-Finnish SSR has not yet been fully organized, and Potashov, who heads the division is not showing ability of efficiency in operation. Kyurshunov, member of the TsK Bureau, is largely responsible for serious operational deficiencies of the Ministry of Fish Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR, the Fishing Kolkhoz Union, and the division of the fish industry of the TsK KP (b) Karelo-Finnish SSR. Kyurshunov, a secretary of the TsK, vouched for fish industry leadership before the TsK Bureau, and then failed to render the needed assistance to ministry leaders, and, along with ministry leaders, allowed obvious mistakes in cadre selection.

There is considerable opportunity, which is not being fully exploited, for further development of local, food, and meat and dairy industries and industrial cooperatives in the republic. Enterprises of local industry (Minister Mazyakin) and also industrial cooperatives (President Rykachev) are not satisfying increasing demands of consumers. The quality of goods produced, particularly consumers' goods, leaves much to be desired. Further development of republic industries which satisfy the laborer's everyday needs will depend greatly on more complete utilization of local raw materials sources.(1)

Estonian SSR

From the 16 September 1952 report by I. G. Kzbin to the Seventh Congress of the KP (b), of Estonia:

The Ministry of Fish Industry is not operating satisfactorily. In 1951, the ministry fulfilled the plan 111 percent, but during the first half of 1952, neither the fishing plan nor the fish products production plan was fulfilled.

Recently, the TsK Bureau of the KP (b) of Estonia investigated fulfillment of the government decree concerning fish industry development in the Estonian SSR. It was established that the ministry, Minister Tomberg, and his deputies are not applying the effort necessary for efficient operation. Bureaucracy has crept into ministry organization. For example, such a simple problem as obtaining five refrigerators dragged on for 6 months without being solved. The Ministry of Fish Industry USSR sent three telegrams concerning this problem to the republic ministry; the minister delegated the matter to his deputy Komolov, who passed it on to Mont, director of Estrysbyt (Estonian Fish Sales), who handed it to his deputy Oyaver, etc.

Conditions of bureaucracy, irresponsibility of many workers, and the absence of any fulfillment check in the Estonian fish industry explain the industry's slow development. Ministry leadership and discipline must be strengthened.(2)

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Latvian SSR

From the 20 September 1952 report by Ya. E. Kalnberzin to the 12th Congress of the KP(b) of Latvia:

The Ministry of Local Industry has repeatedly incurred criticism for its disinterested attitude toward rural area needs. Despite this criticism, Minister Dombur has been extremely slow in organizing and expanding production of articles necessary to kolkhoz villages, and is hindering plan fulfillment for production of shingle and horseshoe nails, hardware, cooperage articles, etc.

Tarnovich, chief of the Main Administration of Light Industry, assumes no responsibility for raising the quality of consumers' goods (footwear, outer clothing, knitted garments) and permits nonfulfillment of the assortment plan by many enterprises.

Embezzlement and graft are prevalent in a number of republic enterprises, such as the Avora Stocking Factory, Riga Meat-Canning Combine, and enterprises of the Beer and Nonalcoholic Beverage Trust.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the fish catch must be increased not less than 80 percent, as compared with the Fourth Five-Year Plan. To accomplish this increase, the republic must intensify inland water fishing, expand utilization of the trawler fleet, and introduce more and more modern fishing methods.

At the beginning of 1952, operational deficiencies of cadres in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry organization were uncovered. However, Minister Gravit did not carry out the decisions of the TsK Bureau of the KP (b), of Latvia, and did not assure basic operational improvement of ministry cadres. (3)

Lithuanian SSR

From the 25 September 1952 report by A. Yu. Snehkus to the Seventh Congress of the KP (b) of Lithuania.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the republic flax-processing industry is to be greatly expanded. New flax-processing, flax-spinning, and flax-weaving plants are to be constructed, and many existing plants are to be reconstructed.

The republic fish catch is to increase 2.9 times during the new Five-Year Plan.

Individual enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry are not fulfilling their 1952 labor productivity plan. Low-quality goods are still being produced in a number of enterprises. Despite repeated criticism of the Ministry of Light Industry, Minister Tereshin and his deputy Kluss are extremely slow in initiating measures to improve the quality of footwear produced in the republic. Minister of local Industry Boreyka is also failing to take decisive steps to improve production quality, particularly of construction materials.

Many evidences of misappropriation of valuable materials have been uncovered, chiefly in food and light industry enterprises. There are also instances where several local and cooperative industry enterprises are being used for speculation by private individuals. It is imperative that these disgraceful practices be stopped.

One of the chief causes of unsatisfactory operation of certain branches of republic industry is the low level of enterprise leadership in the ministries and departments. This is particularly true of the Ministry of Local Industry. The ministry does not thoroughly investigate operating conditions of its

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enterprises, and does not offer the necessary assistance. Ministry leaders seldom visit the enterprises, and make no effort to improve their operation. They also show no inclination to raise qualification standards for cadres.

One third of all enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and nearly one half of all enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry did not fulfill the 1951 plan for net cost reduction. During the first 8 months of 1952, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry as a whole did not fulfill the gross-production plan. (4)

Belorussian SSR

From the 20 September 1952 report by N. S. Patolichev to the 20th Congress of the KP (b) of Belorussia:

Belorussian light, food, meat and dairy, local and cooperative industries are developing steadily. Since the 19th Congress of the KP (b) of Belorussia, republic production of footwear, sewn articles, carpets and knitted articles, butter, cheese, canned milk, meat products, confectionery goods, and tobacco products has greatly increased. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, these branches of industry will be developed further. Construction of a large mixed-yarn combine in Minsk has been started. Existing flax enterprises will be expanded, particularly the Orsha Flax Combine, as well as carpet and footwear enterprises. Construction of a flax combine in Polotsk has been planned.

The canning and macaroni branches of the food industry are growing rapidly. New bread-baking and vegetable-drying plants are to be constructed. Construction of a large meat combine, and butter and cheese, milk, and other plants are planned for the meat and dairy industry.

During the first half of 1952, enterprises of the republic Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the gross-production plan 102.6 percent. However, 28 percent of the ministry enterprises did not fulfill the 6-month plan, failing to produce 7,200,000 rubles' worth of products. As for the Ministry of Food Industry, the 6-month gross-production plan was fulfilled 106.7 percent, but 33.9 percent of the enterprises did not fulfill the plan in the amount of 32 million rubles' worth of products. This practice of covering up the poor operation of a few enterprises with the fine operation of others is not in conformity with the Soviet method of economic leadership.

A number of enterprises of the light, food, and local industries are sanctioning the anti-state practice of exceeding gross-production plans at the expense of secondary articles and are not fulfilling quality or assortment assignments. For a long time, the republic has incurred sharp criticism for the low-quality footwear produced by its enterprises. However, the Ministry of Light Industry and its Minister Satsunkevich have shown inability to cope with the situation.

Instances of misappropriation of socialist property have been observed in many enterprises of the food, meat and dairy, and light industries. Low-quality production is prevalent throughout the republic light industries. (5)

Ukrainian SSR

From the 24 September 1952 report by L. G. Mel'nikov to the 17th Congress of the KP (b) of the Ukraine:

The republic has not been successful in its effort to improve the quality of consumers' goods produced by its enterprises. A large part of the footwear manufactured in the Ukrainian SSR is of extremely low quality and will

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not sell. Particularly large losses because of rejected goods, reduced grades, and unreasonable overhead expenses have been permitted in enterprises of the light, local, food, meat and dairy industries, and Ukrpromsovet (Ukrainian Industrial Council).

Several ministers, particularly Butenko [meat and dairy industry], Gritsenko [local industry], Yesipenko [light industry], and Gritsyuk are not striving for production economy and are not studying causes for low-quality production and high operating costs. They substitute a stream of directives and orders for quick, efficient operational leadership; they seldom visit the enterprises.

In 1951, the Council of Ministers Ukrainian SSR adopted a decree concerning live fish deliveries to cities of the republic. Having received the government decree, Minister of the Fish Industry Lushnikov took 110 days composing an order concerning this matter. Another decree, concerning shortcomings in the ministry's financial and economic activity, was brought to the knowledge of enterprise leaders 129 days after the minister received it.(6)

Moldavian SSR

From the 19 September 1952 report by L. I. Brezhnev to the Fourth Congress of the KP (b) of Moldavia:

During the first 8 months of 1952, five enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry did not fulfill their production assignments. Many enterprises of Bel'tskiy and Kishinevskiy okrugs did not fulfill the 6-month plan. Certain ministries and departments, while fulfilling the gross-production plan, did not fulfill the plan for a number of important articles.

In 1951 and the first of 1952, the food industry fulfilled the production plan and greatly increased production. The Ministry of Food Industry increased production over 1950 by 46 percent, the Moldavian Canning Trust 43 percent, the Champagne Combine 86 percent, the sugar industry 64 percent.

For many years, the wine-making industry has processed a large part of the grapes in manual presses. In 1951, as a result of production process mechanization, only 30 percent of the grapes were processed in manual presses. By the end of the 1953 season, mechanization of grape processing in the republic wineries must be completed.

One of the major shortcomings of the food industry is the lack of interest by ministry leaders in production quality improvement. Too often low-quality, poorly filtered wine of high acidity is sold in the republic, as well as poorly baked bread and low-grade confectionery. All this has been pointed out to Minister Tsurkan, but as yet the ministry has taken no positive action.

The canning industry is one of the most important branches of the Moldavian food industry. In 1951, the Moldavian Canning Trust greatly increased canned goods production. In 1952, the production plan is being exceeded. Republic canneries could further increase production of various canned goods, particularly canned fruit, without any appreciable expenses and additional equipment. During the period covered by this report, the trust has done little or nothing in this respect. The worst fault of the canning industry is its failure to fulfill the assortment plan. During the first 8 months of 1952, the industry fulfilled the plan for seven out of 12 main types of products.

In 1951, republic light industry enterprises fulfilled the plan 102 percent and increased production 46 percent over 1950. However, a number of light industry enterprises are not fulfilling their assignments and are

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producing low quality merchandise. For example, several lots of footwear produced by the Kishinev Footwear Factory were repeatedly rejected and returned to the enterprise. The existence of many operational shortcomings in light industry enterprises is due primarily to faulty selection, placement and training of cadres.(7)

Georgian SSR

From the 15 September 1952 report by A. I. Mgeladze to the 15th Congress of the KP(b) of Georgia:

The food industry of the Georgian SSR is the largest branch of the republic national economy. Georgian SSR supplies the country with tea, wine, champagne, cognac, fruits and vegetables, canned goods, citrus fruits, tobacco products, mineral water, and tung and volatile oils.

Large capital investment in the food industry has made it possible to construct new plants and factories and considerably to increase the industry's fixed capital. In 1951, the industry's fixed capital value had increased more than 1.5 times over 1940.

Having fulfilled the 1950 and 1951 production plans, the Georgian SSR food industry has increased production volume 81.7 percent over 1940. The industry is successfully fulfilling the 1952 plan. However, behind the over-all positive indexes of food industry operation are hidden failures of individual enterprises to meet production assignments.

By the end of 1955, the industry must produce 4,500,000,000 rubles' worth of products, or exceed the 1950 production level by 55 percent. The food industry is to expand considerably the assortment of products and improve their quality. To do this, it will be necessary to equip food industry enterprises with improved continuously-operating machines and devices to fully mechanize labor-consuming operations, and to utilize as much refrigeration equipment as possible.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the tea industry must be expanded considerably. Twenty-six tea factories which can process 78,000 tons of green tea leaves annually will be constructed. In 1951 and 1952, ten of these 26 factories were constructed and are processing 24,000 tons of leaves annually. At present, ten tea factories and one tea-pressing factory are in process of construction. In the near future, construction of six more tea factories is planned.

In the past, there have been gross infractions of law regulating tea leaf harvesting and procurement. This not only impairs the quality of the tea, but causes the state enormous material losses. The republic food industry is obligated to end all violations of rules governing tea leaf delivery to factory procurement points, and to permit no deviation whatever from the established technology of processing leaves. Future plans include further mechanization and automatization of production processes, and transition to a continuous cycle of tea-leaf processing. The practice of putting in operation tea factories which have not yet been completed must be stopped. The quality of construction work in the tea industry must be improved.

In 1955, wine materials production is to be brought up to 4,880,000 decaliters, as compared to 2,558,000 decaliters in 1950, and wine production is to total 2,630,000 decaliters instead of 2,219,000 of 1950. To increase wine quality, longer aging and greater brand wine production are planned.

During the Five-Year Plan, to eliminate the gap between grape procurement and processing, six wineries must be constructed with a total capacity of one million decaliters, 22 plants producing grape wine (vinodel'ya) with a productivity

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of 1.4 million decaliters, three wine cellars with a capacity of 460,000 decaliters, and homes for wine industry workers with an area of 32,000 square meters. To accomplish this great development, it will be necessary to invest 341 million rubles in sovkhoz expansion during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, whereas, during the preceding 10 years, the total volume of capital investment amounted to only 162 million rubles. In 1950, the number of wines produced was cut to 25, as compared with the previous 60. This measure made it possible to increase production of prime quality and more costly types of wine and greatly to increase the quality of wine produced for mass consumption.

Georgian cognac is the best in the USSR. However, this reputation holds only for brand cognac, since the quality of ordinary cognac meant for mass consumption is not satisfactory. The poor quality selection of wine for cognac distillation and the failure of the republic to organize the needed production base and storehouses for aging of cognac alcohol are contributing factors resulting in low-quality production. In 1955, 120,000 decaliters of cognac must be produced, as compared with the 1950 production of 73,300 decaliters. To fulfill this assignment, it will be necessary to finish construction of the Tbilisi Cognac Plant, which will have a production capacity of 200,000 decaliters annually, to construct and reconstruct 11 primary distillation plants, bringing their production capacity up to 60,000 decaliters, and to provide existing plants with storehouses for cognac alcohol extract with a capacity of 100,000 decaliters.

The largest champagne plant in the USSR has been constructed and put in operation in the Georgian SSR. This plant has been equipped with the most modern machinery and technology. In 1951, the plant produced 4.7 million bottles of champagne.

Georgian SSR is rich in mineral waters. The republic Ministry of Food Industry is to increase mineral water production greatly. It has constructed for this purpose fruit liqueur (nativochnyy) plants in Sairm, Zvar, Avadkhar, Skuri, and Nabeglavi with a total production capacity of 10 million bottles annually. The ministry is to complete, during the first quarter 1954, construction of the Borzhomi Plant with a production capacity of 60 million bottles annually. The ministry must not neglect hydrogeological operations for increasing production of Borzhomi Water.

Enterprises of the republic Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, although fulfilling the 1951 gross-production plan, flagrantly violated the assortment plan for principal types of products, failed to maintain established production grades, and permitted above-plan production losses. During the first 8 months of 1952, the plan was fulfilled 95.1 percent. Up to now obvious violations of technological discipline in ministry enterprises have not been investigated. Meat and dairy products have been allowed to spoil, and low-quality goods are being produced by many enterprises. Cattle fattening is extremely unsatisfactory. The ministry and its trusts show little concern with shortages or misappropriations of raw materials, finished products, and other valuable materials. It is imperative that the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and its trusts strive for tighter control over cattle and milk procurement, to maintain the established assortment and assure a pronounced increase of production quality.

In 1951, the Republic Ministry of Light Industry, which comprises 43 enterprises of the silk, wool, leather, footwear, and sewing industries, produced 1,311,500,000 rubles' worth of products, exceeding 1950 production by 12.5 percent. During the first half of 1952, although the ministry fulfilled the gross-production plan, 13 of its enterprises failed to fulfill their assignments by 666,000 meters of silk fabrics, 18,000 pairs of footwear, 10 tons of raw silk, and 2.1 million rubles' worth of sewn articles. The ministry and its branch administrations are dealing inadequately with problems of increased assortment and quality improvement and are not studying the needs of the population. As a

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result, large quantities of articles remain at the warehouses, and are not sold. By 1 August, for example, old goods worth nearly 21 million rubles accumulated in warehouses of the Georgian sales based of Glavobuvshyt (Main Administration of Footwear Sales). During 1951 and 6 months of 1952, 7.3 percent of the total quantity of sewn articles produced were of low quality and 8.3 percent were returned to the sewing factories for alteration. Because of violations of assortment and quality plans, fines totaling 660,000 rubles were exacted.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, great development is to take place in light industry. In 1955, its production is to be increased to 1,855,000,000 rubles, as compared to 1,178,000,000 rubles in 1950. During the Five-Year Plan, the Kutaisi Silk Combine is to be expanded so that its annual production capacity will equal 10,650,000 meters of unbleached silk fabric. The silk industry is greatly in need of raw materials. Even now, because of the raw silk shortage, the republic has been forced to bring in 300 tons of cocoons. In 1955, 3,400,000 meters of wool fabrics must be produced. To do this, the Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric and the Kutaisi Wool Fabric factories must be reconstructed immediately. In the middle of 1951, the Gori Cotton Combine was put in operation. It will produce up to 56 million meters of fabrics and 4,690 metric tons of yarn annually. The 1952 half-year plan for construction and assembly work was fulfilled 97.1 percent, including housing 102.4 percent, by builders of the combine.

During the first half of 1952, Georgian local industry enterprises produced 44.8 million rubles' worth of gross production, fulfilling the plan 100.4 percent. However, when enterprises of rayon subordination are taken into account, the gross production value amounts to 134.8 million rubles and the plan fulfillment of 94.5 percent. (8)

Armenian SSR

From the 20 September 1952 report by G. A. Arutyunov to the 16th Congress of the KP(b) of Armenia:

A number of Armenian SSR industrial enterprises are not fulfilling production plans. The following enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry are not fulfilling the 1952 plan: Arzninskiy and Yerevan glass-packaging plants, the caramel and macaroni factory, and the oil mill of the Yerevan Fats and Oils Combine. The Yerevan Refrigeration Combine and Butter-Refrigeration Plant of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry are not fulfilling the 1952 plan. The following enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry did not fulfill the 6-month 1952 plan: Yerevan No 1 and Leninakan No 2 footwear factories, Leninakan Sewing Factory, and Kirovakan Knitwear Factory. As for the Ministry of Local Industry, the majority of industrial combines of executive committees of rayon soviets continue to operate unsatisfactorily. Armpromsovet (Armenian Industrial Council) fulfilled the 6-month 1952 plan 93.7 percent, and 58 of 106 artels did not fulfill their assignments.

As a result of low-quality production and overexpenditure of wages, the Leninakan Footwear Factory No 2 of the republic Ministry of Light Industry was responsible for a loss to the state of more than one million rubles, instead of the planned profit of 248,000 rubles for the first half of 1952. The quality of footwear produced in the republic is far below established standards. Up to the present, sewn articles have been produced without regard for the tastes and needs of the population.

As yet, nothing has been done to improve the quality of confectionery goods, and the food and meat and dairy industries are producing sausages, beer, table wines, caramels, etc., of inconsistent quality (9)

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Azerbaydzhan SSR

From the 23 September 1952 report by M. D. Bagirov to the 19th Congress of the KP(b) of Azerbaydzhan:

In 1951, enterprises of the meat and dairy, food, fish local and light industries fulfilled the plan, but during the first 8 months of 1952, only enterprises of the meat and dairy, food, and light industries fulfilled their assignments. (10)

Kazakh SSR

From the 20 September 1952 report by Zh. Shayakhmetov to the Sixth Congress of the KP(b) of Kazakhstan:

Many all-union, republic, and cooperative industry enterprises producing consumers' goods did not fulfill the 8-month 1952 plan and failed to produce 182 million rubles' worth of products. Enterprises of the meat and dairy and fish industries are the worst offenders. Even the ministries fulfilling the 8-month plan have serious faults. During the first 8 months of 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry failed to produce large quantities of cotton fabrics, leather footwear, hard leather goods, Russia leather (yurti), and tanning extracts.

The Ministries of Meat and Dairy Industry and Fish Industry are operating most inefficiently. Because of inadequate economic and financial leadership in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, failure to accept measures for eliminating waste and misappropriation of state property, and overstaffing of ministry cadres with persons not inspiring professional or political trust, Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry Yedygenov was dismissed.

The shortcomings in all-union and republic industry operation are directly connected with the low-level operation of corresponding divisions of the TsK KP(b) of Kazakhstan for which division leaders Zakharov and Kayshibayev are responsible. (11)

Uzbek SSR

From the 21 September 1952 report by A. I. Niyazov to the 11th Congress of the KP(b) of Uzbekistan:

During period since the tenth Congress production of Uzbek light industry increased 57.7 percent and of Uzbek food industry 64 percent.

A large number of enterprises did not fulfill the 1951 plan. From year to year, the Urgench, Chimbay, and Alimkent oil mills and a considerable number of cotton-ginning plants have not fulfilled the plan.

A number of enterprises are suffering losses because of rejected products. During the first 6 months of 1952, overhead expenses of the light, food, and local industries amounted to more than 37 million rubles. Waste and misappropriation of state resources have not been eliminated. More instances of this type of defect have been found in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Minister Nasyrov).

Local industry which produces consumers' goods from local raw materials has been seriously neglected. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a 60 percent production increase has been planned for enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperatives. (12)

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Turkmen SSR

From the 23 September 1952 report by S. Babayev to the 11th Congress of the KP(b) of Turkmenistan:

During the report period (August 1950 - 23 September 1952), union-republic and local industry have developed steadily. Gross production has increased over the 1949 level as follows in percent: light industry 52, cotton ginning 92, local industry 44, meat and dairy industry 53, food 34, industrial cooperatives 46, and fish 75.

During the report period, the following plants were completed and put in operation: Tashauz Jute Plant, Ashkhabad Bread Combine No 1, Ashkhabad, Krasnovodsk, Nebit-Dag, Chardzhou, and Mary refrigeration plants, Tashauz Brewery, and others. A number of existing enterprises were reconstructed and enlarged.

The growth of the cotton-ginning industry production capacity is not keeping up with the growth of raw cotton production. Cotton-ginning plants are not processing all raw cotton procured in the republic, and consequently part of it has to be shipped to neighboring republics for processing. Construction of new cotton-ginning plants is going very slowly.

The same situation exists in the cotton-seed-processing industry. Cotton seed surpluses are growing, while the food industry is not constructing new oil mills to accommodate them. Even in the best fiber industry, construction of new enterprises for preliminary bast crop processing is not abreast of raw materials production.

A considerable number of unexpected equipment stoppages are taking place in republic industry. In 1950, equipment stoppages at the Ashkhabad Textile Factory amounted to 13 percent, and, in 1951, to 7 percent of operating time. Equipment stoppages in the cotton-ginning industry are 5.8 percent above plan.

Republic industry is not fulfilling assortment or quality assignments, and low-quality goods are being produced by the footwear, knitwear, sewing, and local industries and industrial cooperatives. Consumers simply will not buy many articles produced by these branches.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, gross industrial production must increase as compared with 1950 as follows (in percent): light industry 114, cotton-ginning 98, food industry 106, meat and dairy industry 107.5, local industry 95, and industrial cooperative 70. Production must increase by product as follows (in percent): cotton fiber 100.8, cotton fabrics 160, footwear 188, bakery products 48, confectionery goods 215, vegetable oils 115, canned fruit 839, and meat 100.(13)

Tadzhik SSR

From the 19 September 1952 report by B. Gafurov to the Eighth Congress of the KP(b) of Tadzhikistan:

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production lags of the fets and oils, knitwear, leather and footwear, bast fibers, spinning, and cotton-ginning branches of industry must be eliminated.(14)

Kirgiz SSR

From the 20 September 1952 report by I. R. Rassakov to the Sixth Congress of the KP(b) of Kirgizia:

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During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, production increased as follows (in percent): light industry 45, meat and dairy 30, food 44, cotton ginning 88, local industry 44, and industrial cooperatives 49.

During the period 1949 - 1952, 17 industrial enterprises were constructed and put in operation, including a cotton-spinning factory, the Rybach'ye and Osh meat combines, a repair plant, and others. A number of industrial enterprises of all-union and republic industry have not been fulfilling their assignments from year to year, particularly for production assortment and quality. This matter has become so serious that buyers have refused to buy footwear, knitwear, and sewn articles produced in republic enterprises, and have requested delivery of these products from other regions of the country. This fact should serve as a grave warning to republic ministry and enterprise leaders. (15)

SOURCES

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3. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 26 Sep 52
4. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 30 Sep 52
5. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 21 Sep 52
6. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 25 Sep 52
7. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 20 Sep 52
8. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 16 Sep 52
9. Yerevan, Kommunist, 21 Sep 52
10. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 24 Sep 52
11. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 21 Sep 52
12. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 23 Sep 52
13. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 26 Sep 52
14. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 20 Sep 52
15. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 21 Sep 52

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